

Humorous Department.

Abner's Anodyne.—All the neighbors wondered how Abner Allen and his wife got along. She was generally conceded to be a "cantankerous sort," but so far as anyone knew, Abner had never been heard to utter a complaint. Then Abner died and Ezekiah Billings felt at liberty to tell the story.

"Abner did complain—sort of—just once," he said. "We was up loggin' an' Abner was sort of limp'n' around and sayin' how his shoes hurt him. So I ast him why in tarnation he wore shoes that was too small and Abner sez, sez he:

"Well, he sez, 'I always buys 'em too small. When I got on tight shoes, sez Abner, 'I forget all my other troubles.' Yessir, that's the only time I ever reely heard Abner criticize his wife."—American Legion.

No Sauces.—Seenob was very fastidious, but he was also a very hungry man, when at 1 o'clock one day he found himself in an unknown town in which only one rather cheap-looking restaurant was to be found.

The call of the inner man was not to be denied, so he pushed open the swinging doors and entered. It was a rough, ill-smelling place, but he thought he could manage to get down a cup of coffee and something to eat.

The waitress brought the coffee in a thick, heavy cup.

"Where's the saucer?" inquired our fastidious friend.

"We don't give no saucers here," replied the girl. "If we did, some ill-bred ignoramus would come blowin' in and drink out of his saucer, and we'd lose a lot of our most swaggar trade!"

A Japanese English Letter.—The porter in a Japanese office not infrequently sleeps on the premises. But he must have the necessary equipment, as the following letter from an agent to a principal reveals:

Dear Sir: In accordance to your esteemed conversation of other day for lodging the servant at this office, we consider we must provide to him the bed or sleeping tools. Please inform us that you could approve the expense to purchase this tool.

Awaiting your esteemed reply, we, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,
T. A.

A Matter of Flavor.—It is more years than one would care to admit since Franklin P. Adams told the following yarn:

A man goes into a drug store and says to the soda clerk: "I want a glass of plain soda water without flavor."

"What flavor do you want it without?" the clerk asks.

"What flavors have you?" the customer inquires.

"We have strawberry, vanilla, chocolate and pineapple," the clerk replies.

"All right," says the customer, "I'll have it without pineapple."

"We're all out of pineapple," the clerk says. "Will you have it without strawberry?"

Their Time Would Come.—"An old man was dying back in Europe somewhere, and he gathered his children around him and said:

"Listen, kinder, I am dying and I know I'm dying, so therefore I tell you the names of all those people that owe me money."

"After he had finished the eldest son said, 'Popper, you are dying and you know you're dying, so you should also please tell us the names of those people which you owe money to.'"

"And the dying man replied, 'Let them die, and they will tell you.'"

Personal Interest.—Mr. Dunn stood up in court, charged with disorderly conduct, his head swathed in bandages, and demanded a trial by jury.

"It's only a minor offense," advised the judge. "Why not plead guilty, pay a small fine and get it over?"

"No, judge," replied Mr. Dunn determinedly. "I want a trial by jury. The last thing I remember was when I was standing peaceful-like on the corner and that big guy wandered along. The next thing was when two doctors were sewing me up. Unless I have a trial and hear witnesses I never will find out what I called the big stiff."—American Legion Weekly.

The Vanishing Race.—"Every city," says a trade journal, "is face to face with the problem of widening its streets."

Given time, the problem will settle itself. In a few more years the sidewalks can be taken up and given over to vehicular traffic. There won't be any pedestrians left.—Detroit Motor News.

Just Practicing.—To the elderly spinster's amazement the young man in the sitting room suddenly threw himself upon his knees as she entered.

"Miss Oldcake," said he, "will you be my wife?"

"Yes, Mr. Nutt," replied she, gasping for breath. "But, really, I thought all along that you had serious designs on my younger sister."

"I have," was the rejoinder, as the youth rose to his feet. "I'm only practicing now!"

Stop, Look and Listen.—"Pleasures," said Uncle Ezra, "am much like mushrooms. De right kind am fine, but you has to be on de lookout foh toadstools."—Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).

Necessary Evil.—"So you desire to become my son-in-law?"

"No, I don't. But if I marry your daughter, sir, I don't very well see how I can get out of it."—Weekly Telegraph.

SENATORIAL FARM BLOC

(Continued From Page One.)

partly interested in a bill for the establishment of the unquestionable legality of such organizations. The great purpose of such organizations is to eliminate as many of the middlemen as possible between the producer and the consumer. I remember tracing, during the war, a bushel of potatoes from the producer to the consumer. The producer on a farm in Michigan sold his bushel of potatoes to a local grocer for one dollar. The grocer sold these potatoes to a buyer and he in turn transferred them to a commission house in Detroit. That commission house in Detroit sold them to a wholesaler in the city of Washington. The wholesaler sold them to a market man and the market man sold them to the consumer. Every individual who handled this bushel of potatoes must of necessity get paid for his work and get a profit on the transaction. So it worked out that this bushel of potatoes, sold for \$1 in Michigan, cost the consumer \$4.50 in Washington. We believe that the growth of cooperative marketing among farmers, particularly if it leads to co-operative buying of farm products by the consumer, will do much toward eliminating many parasite middlemen."

This man Capper of Kansas, who thus occupies a position of leadership in a governmental group that is gaining for itself a point of vantage in directing the affairs of the nation, is an interesting personality. Out in Topeka there is situated the biggest publishing house west of the Mississippi river, a publishing house from which issue a daily newspaper and half a dozen weekly and monthly publications, circulated almost exclusively among the farmer people in the United States, and all are hugely successful. All are owned outright by Arthur Capper, twice governor of the state of Kansas and member of the United States senate since 1918.

This successful publisher and politician is, despite his wealth and prominence quite shy and modest, slim and sensitive gentleman, who fails to measure up to the preconceived idea of either the politician or the industrial giant. Senator Capper is blue-eyed and blond, fair of stature, tipping the scales at about 125 pounds. He is wiry and active, inclined to be leathery and lined of countenance, much given to earnest work and the playing of golf.

The leader of the agricultural bloc likes to tell of his early youth, when he went down to Topeka, much as Benjamin Franklin once journeyed to Philadelphia. Arthur Capper had grown up in Garnett, Kan., a little prairie town, and had gone through its public schools and in vacation time had stuck type for the Garnett Journal, which boasted some four pages of news and advertisements and which was fanned out by an old flat-bed press once a week. So when Arthur Capper arrived in Topeka he thought he knew more about setting type than any other thing to which he might turn his hand and applied for a job on the Topeka Capital. He probably would not have got that job and his career might have run along different channels had it not been for the fact that Kansas was not then dry; that payday on the Capital had been the day before and some of the printers had, because of inebriation failed to report for work. The Capital had to have printers, and although Capper was not very good he was the best thing available.

Six months later a big story broke and there were no reporters in the city room. The city editor stuck his head into the composing room and asked if there was anybody there who could get out on this story. Arthur Capper volunteered. Thus he became a reporter. He worked through all the jobs on the paper, went to New York for a metropolitan experience, spent six months in Washington as a correspondent, came back to Topeka and eventually came to own the paper for which he worked.

"There are many bits of legislation," Senator Capper continued, "in which the agricultural bloc is directly interested, but there probably is none more important than the 'Truth in Fabric' bill, which it contemplates pushing vigorously at the next regular session of congress."

"This bill requires that the manufacturer of woollens shall stamp on the margin of the goods the facts with relation to the contents of the goods. The public is constantly deceived by claims for goods that they are 'all wool' or 'pure wool,' when, as a matter of fact, they may be but part wool, and where they are all wool they may be 'reworked' wool. They may be 'shoddy,' shoddy being a cloth made from wool which has already known one era of usefulness, which has been reworked by the manufacturers from old garments. What we propose to do is to inform the public as to the nature of the materials that go into the garments. If they are all wool and virgin wool, we want the public reliably informed to that effect. If they are half wool and half cotton, we want the buyer to know the facts. If they are half virgin wool and half shoddy, we want that fact set forth. If they are made entirely of reworked wool, we want the buyer to know."

"This bill would primarily be of great benefit to the wool growers of the nation, and the farmers are primarily interested in it because it would protect these producers of virgin wool. It would, however, serve a purpose that is much greater than the protection of a group of our citizens from suffering the competition of interior articles with its high-grade product. It would inform the whole consuming public as to the nature of the materials of which its clothes are made. The truth in fabric bill provides the purchaser of cloth with the same sort of protection that the pure food law gives to the purchaser of those products which go upon the dinner table of the nation."

"That this principle of stamping the

facts as to the wool contents of a garment upon its margin is not only possible, but practicable, is proved by the fact that now and for some time past certain concerns have stamped their trademark on wool fabrics. There is no evidence to show that such stamping has increased the cost of the wool garment appreciably to the consumer and that such stamping has entailed any serious expense or difficulties to the manufacturer. The arguments that are produced by the manufacturers to the effect that this stamping would increase the cost of garments obviously do not hold.

"An additional provision of this truth in fabric bill is to the effect that a manufacturer must secure a license from the government, must be given a license number and must print that number on the margin of the cloth which he produces. This registration provision of the truth in fabric bill would automatically shut out of interstate commerce and prevent importation into the United States of fabrics not bearing registration number of manufacturers as stipulated in the provision of the truth in fabric bill. Therefore, the enforcement of this provision would be automatic and with no trouble or expense to the government save the recording of the registration numbers of the manufacturers who came within the scope of the provisions of the bill. Inasmuch as the aggregate number of such manufacturers, both in the United States and abroad, is only a few thousands, the trouble or expense to the government would be merely the clerical work of one or two individuals to record these registration numbers. Inasmuch as fabrics not stamped would also be automatically shut out of interstate commerce and would be debarred from entrance into the United States, the compulsory stamping of fabrics, both foreign and American, would also be enforced automatically without any expense whatever on the part of the government."

"This is a bill which would mark an additional long step in the journey that we have been traveling toward honesty in business. It is the intention of the agricultural bloc to get actively back of it during the next regular session of congress; and while there are powerful interests opposed to the enactment of the law, it is so obviously helpful to the consuming public that there seems little doubt of its enactment."

MERE MENTION

Nine men have been held for the Washington grand jury in connection with the recent Knickerbocker theatre disaster. Six of them are blamed for faulty construction and designing and three are held from the office of building inspector for criminal negligence, growing out of incompetence. John G. Emery former national commander of the American Legion, has announced himself as a candidate for the United States senate from Michigan. Italy has established postal relations with Russia for the first time since the beginning of the world war. Because of the reductions to be made in the strength of the navy following the disarmament conference, there is a probability that many naval cadets will be turned back to civil life without commissions. Rains and gales of Wednesday leveled many telegraph poles throughout the northeastern part of the country.

A jury in the superior court in Boston, Mass., last Wednesday, returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of James A. Duncan of Columbia, S. C., a graduate student at Harvard university, charged with assault on David K. Blair, a negro policeman last May. The jurors were out one hour. Their finding reversed that of the lower court in which Duncan was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS

—The state senate on Wednesday killed a bill by Senator Bailes of Lancaster to provide for insurance of public school buildings through mutual insurance companies.

—The enrollment of the University of South Carolina for the second semester of the 1921-22 session, which started on the 6th, is the largest in the history of the university, according to a statement made Tuesday afternoon by President Curdell, following his completion of the new semester enrollment. There are for the last part of the 1921-22 session 613 students enrolled at the university. Thirty-one new students entered the university for the second half of the session.

—Columbia, February 15: A tidal wave of enthusiasm for the cooperative marketing of cotton is sweeping over South Carolina, according to Dr. W. W. Long, director of the extension forces of Clemson College, who spoke today in Columbia on the route home from Aiken and Johnston, where he attended meetings yesterday addressed by Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer. He also attended the meeting at Newberry on Monday. Dr. Long reported that large and enthusiastic audiences of farmers heard Dr. Poe at all three points, and that the greatest interest in the success of the movement was shown by all of the farmers. At Newberry the contract was signed by many of the farmers in attendance on the meeting. Dr. Poe spoke Wednesday at Bamberg and a report from that place indicated that he was heard by a large crowd. He made the same telling speech at that place that he had made at Newberry, Aiken and Johnston.

There are no street cars running in Columbia and there is nothing to indicate that there will be a resumption of service soon. F. H. Knox, president of the company, stated Wednesday morning that the company had no plans and he could not state what would be done. He stated that he was preparing a statement to be issued publicly during the day, explaining the company's position, but that no plans had been made for resuming the service. The strike of carmen was voted by them at an early hour Wednesday morning, following the discharge of employees of the company. No reason is given for the discharge of the men. It is stated that the street car company has been operating at a financial loss for months, and some months ago it was intimated by officials that something would have to be done to bring relief. In their statement the car men say that the discharge of the men can only be construed by as a 'blow' on the part of the company to cease operation of its street cars. There is no expectation of violence in connection with the strike.

—Petroleum production in the United States has reached its peak and probably will begin to decline within three years, Dr. Ralph McKee, professor of chemical engineering at Columbia university, declared in an address Tuesday night before the Buffalo Engineering society. There is no likelihood of the discovery of new petroleum fields in this country, Dr. McKee asserted. But, he declared, rich oil shale deposits as yet practically untouched are capable of supplying the nation's petroleum needs for hundreds of years. He predicted the extraction of oil from shale would be one of the greatest industries in the country. "It is not commonly appreciated how large these shale deposits are," he said. "If we consider only those oil shales which will furnish a barrel or 42 gallons, or better of petroleum per ton of shale, we have in the Green River section of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming alone sufficient to furnish 64,000,000,000 barrels of petroleum which amount is eight times larger than the total of the well petroleum fields in this country. It is more than five times the total production of the world since well production became commercial 60 years ago. The demands for petroleum are increasing in this country at the rate of about 50,000,000 barrels a year. If this continues it will require each year 75 new plants, each handling 2,000 tons of oil shale a day and representing an investment of close to \$1,000,000 each to give sufficient oil to meet simply this

yearly increase in demands for petroleum. We have no other source of fuel oil or gasoline substitute in prospect which promises to furnish even a minor part of this demand. In other words, we have reason to look forward to utilization of oil shale as a very profitable chemical or manufacturing industry, which will recover with our largest industries in its labor and capital requirements and in value of output."

—The permanent court of international justice was opened at The Hague, Holland, Wednesday afternoon with fitting ceremonies. Queen Wilhelmina and her consort, Prince Henry, honored the occasion with their presence, and the peace palace, where the scene was laid, was crowded with the representatives of many nations, some officially and others merely spectators in the ceremonial of the inauguration of an institution which promises, in the minds of those responsible for its existence, to bring concord among nations. The business of the court was confined largely to speeches, in which the historic importance of the day was emphasized. At the opening session the judges took the oath to fulfill their offices "honorably, faithfully, impartially and conscientiously." In their future sittings they are expected not only to clear up such doubtful points of international law as may come before them, but also to create laws whenever their need is apparent, like the praetors of ancient Rome. Members of the court represent 12 nationalities and Eastern and Western worlds. The judges, in accordance with the law creating the court, possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are "jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law." The representative of the United States is John Bassett Moore, and the others present in The Hague for the meeting are: The president, Mr. Charles Hubert, Bernard Cornillius, Johannes Loder, Holland; Dr. Rafael Altamira Arce, Spain; Commendatore Dionisio Crivellotti, Italy; Viscount Robert Finlay, Great Britain; Dr. Max Huber, Switzerland; Didrik Niholm, Denmark; Dr. Yozu Oda, Japan, and Dr. Andre Weiss, France. The other two judges, Dr. Ruy Barbosa of Brazil and Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante of Cuba were unable to come to The Hague. Three of the deputy judges are there: F. V. N. Blechmann of Norway; Demetriu Negulesco of Romania; and Michailo Yovanovitch of Yugoslavia; Dr. Wang Chung-Hui of China being absent.

—America has grown more religious by 4,070,345 church members in the last five years, according to a survey by the Federal Council of Churches. Every day during the last five years an average of 2,173 persons joined the various churches of America, and three congregations were organized daily. The total religious constituency of the country is 95,858,998. The Protestants count 74,793,226; Roman Catholics, 17,835,516; Jews, 1,120,000; Eastern Orthodox (Greek and Russian), 411,054; Latter Day Saints (Mormons), 1,616,170. The total active membership is 45,997,192. The Baptists, showing the greatest increase in the South, now having 7,835,250 members, against a Methodist membership of 7,797,991.

Against the Law.—"At the present time," the bootlegger said, "I have on hand a large assortment of Scotch and rye whisky, gin, Bacardi rum, vermouth and all kinds of liquors such as creme de menthe, Benedictine, chartreuse or curacao."

"Have you any absinthe?" the customer asked.

"I should say not," the bootlegger indignantly replied. "It's against the law to sell absinthe."

—Chocolates and bonbons containing well known brands of whiskey and other liquors are commonly sold by confectioners in England.

Eskimo Pie

CANDY COVERED
ICE CREAM—

10 CENTS
GOOD, TOO

YORK DRUG STORE

TOPS TAILORED TO FIT

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD if your Top is worth recovering. The Top is always the first part to wear and when it is worn it looks shabby and cheapens your automobile. If you need a New Top let us give you an estimate and we will

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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Formerly of the Diehl-Moore Shoe Co.
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FEBRUARY 15TH.

PARKER-SMOAK CLOTHING CO.,

"The Man's Store of Rock Hill,"
Rock Hill, S. C.

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OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS
For their liberal patronage Dollar Day. We had about all we could handle and we are well pleased with the day's sales.

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THAT AT CLOVER'S LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE
You can always find the Best in Quality Merchandise for all Members of the Family.

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AUCITON SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE

The State of South Carolina—County of York.
In the Common Pleas.
J. C. Wilborn and W. J. McCarter, Plaintiffs,
Against
M. F. Revels et al, Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Sale duly passed by His Honor, Judge I. W. Bowman, dated the 14th day of February, 1922, in the above entitled cause, I will expose to public sale before the Court House Door at York, S. C., on MONDAY THE 20TH DAY OF MARCH, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property:

All that certain tract or parcel of land known as the S. J. Tumblin Home tract, located at near Guthrieville in York County, State of South Carolina, and comprising tracts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the said lands, as shown by survey of the same and plat made thereof by T. H. Hardin, Surveyor, dated July 1, 1920 and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a stake, the center of the C. & N. W. Rwy. and running thence in a northwesterly direction a distance of 1840 feet to stake; thence N. 70 E. 165 feet to stake; thence S. 88 E. 825 feet to stake; thence N. 47 E. 660 feet to stake; thence N. 65 E. 1328 feet with road to stake in road; thence S. 58 1-2 E. 887 feet to stake in road; thence S. 19 1-2 W. 681 feet to stake; thence S. 87 1-2 W. 1515 feet to stake; thence S. 19 1-2 W. 800 feet to stake; thence S. 71 W. 1545 feet to the beginning and containing ONE HUNDRED THIRTEEN AND NINETY-FIVE ONE-HUNDREDTHS (113.95) ACRES, more or less and bounded by the Dorsett place, the Crawford lands, tracts No. 8 and 9 of the Tumblin lands and the C. & N. W. Rwy.

Terms of Sale: One-fourth Cash, and the balance in three equal annual installments, one, two and three years from date, with interest from date payable annually; the credit portion to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage on the premises sold, and a provision that the mortgagor shall insure the property and deliver the policy of insurance to the Clerk of the Court for the benefit of the mortgagees interested therein; said bond and mortgage to contain the further provision that in the event the mortgagor makes default in any of the terms and conditions of the bond and mortgage, then the entire debt with interest thereon, shall forthwith become due and payable and collectible; and in the event of collection by suit or foreclosure the mortgagor shall pay reasonable attorney's fees. The purchaser will have leave to pay his entire bid in cash, and is to pay for all papers and recording stamps. Purchaser must comply with his bid within one hour of sale or the property will be resold on the same date at purchaser's risk.

T. E. McMACKIN
C. C. C. Esq. and G. S. 3t

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rebuild your
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WE DOUBLE THEIR
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This Attraction goes direct to Columbia from here

SEAT SALE CITY HALL \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00
Saturday PLUS WAR TAX

Mail Orders When Accompanied by Remittance will be Filled in Rotation.

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The Astor Producing Company presents
A MUSICAL COMEDY OF ORIGINALITY AND CHARM
"ROSE OF WASHINGTON SQUARE"
by HARDIN, EDWARDS AND MYERS
Original Metropolitan Cast and Production
including the
FAMOUS CHORUS
GREENWICH VILLAGE ARTIST MODELS
WORLD'S MOST PERFECTLY FORMED AND BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

A TORNADO OF
SONG, DANCE and JEST

OH! SUCH GIRLS~

UPROARIOUSLY FUNNY and
CLEAN AS A WHISTLE